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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

THE

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1872

AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST APRIL, 1891.

CALCUTTA
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STATEMENT OF REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS.

Repealed in part	XVI of 1874.
Repealed in part and amended	XII of 1891.
Amended	VI of 1886, s. 30. II of 1891.

The following changes have been made in reprinting this Act :—

(1) repealed matter has been omitted, explanatory notes being inserted ;

(2) amendments made by later Acts have been inserted in their proper places, with explanatory footnotes ;

(3) some further footnotes have been added for convenience of reference ;

(4) section-numbers occurring in the text have been printed in figures instead of in words ;

(5) the number and year of Acts referred to in the text have been noted in the inner margin, except where both appear in the text ;

(6) the headings to the pages have been amplified.

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

ACT No. XV of 1872.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th July, 1872.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of the marriages of Christians.

[As modified up to the 1st April, 1891.]

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of the marriages of persons professing the Christian religion ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 :

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India,[*] and, so far only as regards Christian subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty ;

[*Commencement.*] *Repealed by Act XVI of 1874.*

Enactments repealed. 2. The enactments specified in the fifth schedule hereto annexed are repealed, but not so as to invalidate

[*] Act XV of 1872 has been declared in force in Upper Burma generally (except the Shan States) by Act XX of 1886, s. 6 [Burma Code, Ed. 1889, p. 364], in the Hill District of Arakan by Regulation IX of 1874, s. 3 [*ib.*, p 854], in British Baluchistan by Regulation I of 1890, s. 3 (Baluchistan Code, Ed. 1890, p. 69], and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs by Regulation III of 1872, as amended by Regulation III of 1886, s. 6 [Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed 1889, p. 606] ; also (by notification under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874) in the following Scheduled Districts, namely :—the Districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Manbhoom, and Pergunnah Dhalbhoom and the Kolhan in the District of Singbhoom [Gazette of India, 1881, Part I, p. 504], and the North-Western Provinces Tarai [*ib.*, 1876, Part I, p 505].

lidate any marriage confirmed by, or solemnized under, any such enactment.

And all appointments made, licenses granted, consents given, certificates issued, and other things duly done under any such enactment shall be deemed to be respectively made, granted, given, issued and done under this Act.

For clause xxiv of section 19 of the Court-fees Act, 1870,[*] the following shall be substituted :— VII of 1870.

"xxiv, Petitions under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, sections 45 and 48."

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Church of England," "Anglican."

"Church of England" and "Anglican" mean and apply to the Church of England as by law established ;

"Church of Scotland."

"Church of Scotland" means the Church of Scotland as by law established ;

"Church of Rome." "Roman Catholic."

"Church of Rome" and "Roman Catholic" mean and apply to the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head ;

"Church."

"Church" includes any chapel or other building generally used for public Christian worship ;

"Minor."

"Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of twenty-one years, and who is not a widower or a widow ;

"Native State."

"Native State" means the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty ;

"Christians."

The expression "Christians" means persons professing the Christian religion ;

"Native Christians."

And the expression "Native Christians" includes the Christian descendants of Natives of India converted to Christianity, as well as such converts.

"Registrar

[*] Printed, General Acts, 1867-76, Ed. 1887, p. 150.

[a] "Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" means a Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.[a] "Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages."

VI of 1886.

PART I.

THE PERSONS BY WHOM MARRIAGES MAY BE SOLEMNIZED.

Marriages to be solemnized according to Act.

4. Every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is [b] or are [b] a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section; and any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be void.

Persons by whom marriages may be solemnized.

5. Marriages may be solemnized in India—

(1) by any person who has received episcopal ordination, provided that the marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Church of which he is a Minister;

(2) by any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, provided that such marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Church of Scotland;

(3) by any Minister of Religion licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages;

(4) by, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar appointed under this Act;

(5) by any person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

Grant and revocation of licenses to solemnize marriages.

[c] **6.** The Local Government, so far as regards the territories under its administration, and the Governor General in Council, so far as regards any Native State,

[a-a] Added by Act VI of 1886, s. 30 (*a*) [printed, General Acts, 1885-88, Ed. 1889, p. 58].

[b-b] Added by Act XII of 1891.

[c] This section was substituted for the original s. 6 by Act II of 1891, s. 1 (*f*).

State, may, by notification in the local official Gazette or in the Gazette of India, as the case may be, grant licenses [*] to Ministers of Religion to solemnize marriages within such territories and State, respectively, and may, by a like notification, revoke such licenses.

Marriage Registrars.

7. The Local Government may appoint one or more Christians, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, to be the Marriage Registrar or Marriage Registrars for any district subject to its administration.

Senior Marriage Registrar.

Where there are more Marriage Registrars than one in any district, the Local Government shall appoint one of them to be the Senior Marriage Registrar.

Magistrate when to be Marriage Registrar

When there is only one Marriage Registrar in a district, and such Registrar is absent from such district, or ill, or when his office is temporarily vacant, the Magistrate of the District shall act as, and be, Marriage Registrar thereof during such absence, illness or temporary vacancy.

Marriage Registrars in Native States

8. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint any Christian, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of any district or place within the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty.

The Governor General in Council may, by like notification, revoke any such appointment.

Licensing of persons to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians

9. The Local Government or (so far as regards any Native State) the Governor General in Council may grant a license to any Christian, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

Any such license may be revoked by the authority by which it was granted, and every such grant or revocation shall be notified in the official Gazette.

PART II.

[*] As to validation of licenses granted under former Acts, see Act II of 1891, s. 1 (*g*) and (*h*).

PART II.

TIME AND PLACE AT WHICH MARRIAGES MAY BE SOLEMNIZED

Time for solemnizing marriage.

10. Every marriage under this Act shall be solemnized between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening:

Exceptions.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to—

(1) a Clergyman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage under a special license permitting him to do so at any hour other than between six in the morning and seven in the evening, under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or his Commissary, or

(2) a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning, when he has received a general or special license in that behalf from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage is so solemnized, or from such person as the same Bishop has authorized to grant such license,[a] or

(3) a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Church of Scotland.[a]

Place for solemnizing marriage

11. No Clergyman of the Church of England shall solemnize a marriage in any place other than a church [b] where worship is generally held according to the forms of the Church of England, [b]

unless there is no such[c] church within five miles distance by the shortest road from such place, or

unless he has received a special license authorizing him

[a-a] Added by Act II of 1891, s. 2.
[b-b] Added by Act II of 1891, s. 3
[c] The word "such" was inserted by Act II of 1891, s. 3

him to do so under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or his Commissary.

Fee for special license.

For such special license, the Registrar of the Diocese may charge such additional fee as the said Bishop from time to time authorizes.

PART III.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED BY MINISTERS OF RELIGION LICENSED UNDER THIS ACT.

Notice of intended marriage.

12. Whenever a marriage is intended to be solemnized by a Minister of Religion licensed to solemnize marriages under this Act—

one of the persons intending marriage shall give notice in writing, according to the form contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to the Minister of Religion whom he or she desires to solemnize the marriage, and shall state therein—

(*a*) the name and surname, and the profession or condition, of each of the persons intending marriage,

(*b*) the dwelling-place of each of them,

(*c*) the time during which each has dwelt there, and

(*d*) the church or private dwelling in which the marriage is to be solemnized:

Provided that, if either of such persons has dwelt in the place mentioned in the notice during more than one month, it may be stated therein that he or she has dwelt there one month and upwards.

Publication of such notice.

13. If the persons intending marriage desire it to be solemnized in a particular church, and if the Minister of Religion to whom such notice has been delivered be entitled to officiate therein, he shall cause the notice to be affixed in some conspicuous part of such church.

Return or transfer of notice.

But if he is not entitled to officiate as a Minister in such church, he shall, at his option, either return the

the notice to the person who delivered it to him, or deliver it to some other Minister entitled to officiate therein, who shall thereupon cause the notice to be affixed as aforesaid.

Notice of intended marriage in private dwelling.

14. If it be intended that the marriage shall be solemnized in a private dwelling, the Minister of Religion, on receiving the notice prescribed in section 12, shall forward it to the Marriage Registrar of the District, who shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own office.

Sending copy of notice to Marriage Registrar when one party is a minor.

15. When one of the persons intending marriage is a minor, every Minister receiving such notice shall, unless within twenty-four hours after its receipt he returns the same under the provisions of section 13, send by the post or otherwise a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar of the District, or, if there be more than one Registrar of such district, to the Senior Marriage Registrar.

Procedure on receipt of notice.

16. The Marriage Registrar or Senior Marriage Registrar, as the case may be, on receiving any such notice, shall affix it to some conspicuous place in his own office, and the latter shall further cause a copy of the said notice to be sent to each of the other Marriage Registrars in the same district, who shall likewise publish the same in the manner above directed.

Issue of certificate of notice given and declaration made.

17. Any Minister of Religion consenting or intending to solemnize any such marriage as aforesaid, shall, on being required so to do by or on behalf of the person by whom the notice was given, and upon one of the persons intending marriage making the declaration hereinafter required, issue under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such declaration having been made;

Provided—

Proviso.

(1) that no such certificate shall be issued until the expiration of four days after the date of the receipt of the notice by such Minister;

(2) that

(2) that no lawful impediment be shown to his satisfaction why such certificate should not issue; and

(3) that the issue of such certificate has not been forbidden, in manner hereinafter mentioned, by any person authorized in that behalf.

Declaration before issue of certificate.

18. The certificate mentioned in section 17 shall not be issued until one of the persons intending marriage has appeared personally before the Minister and made a solemn declaration—

(*a*) that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the said marriage,

and, when either or both of the parties is or are a minor or minors,

(*b*) that the consent or consents required by law has or have been obtained thereto, or that there is no person resident in India having authority to give such consent, as the case may be.

Consent of father, or guardian, or mother.

19. The father, if living, of any minor, or, if the father be dead, the guardian of the person of such minor, and, in case there be no such guardian, then the mother of such minor, may give consent to the minor's marriage,

and such consent is hereby required for the same marriage, unless no person authorized to give such consent be resident in India.

Power to prohibit by notice issue of certificate.

20. Every person whose consent to a marriage is required under section 19 is hereby authorized to prohibit the issue of the certificate by any Minister, at any time before the issue of the same, by notice in writing to such Minister, subscribed by the person so authorized with his or her name and place of abode and position with respect to either of the persons intending marriage, by reason of which he or she is so authorized as aforesaid.

21. If

Procedure on receipt of notice.

21. If any such notice be received by such Minister, he shall not issue his certificate and shall not solemnize the said marriage until he has examined into the matter of the said prohibition, and is satisfied that the person prohibiting the marriage has no lawful authority for such prohibition,

or until the said notice is withdrawn by the person who gave it.

Issue of certificate in case of minority.

22. When either of the persons intending marriage is a minor, and the Minister is not satisfied that the consent of the person whose consent to such marriage is required by section 19, has been obtained, such Minister shall not issue such certificate until the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt by him of the notice of marriage.

Issue of certificates to Native Christians.

23. When any Native Christian about to be married takes a notice of marriage to a Minister of Religion, or applies for a certificate from such Minister under section 17, such Minister shall, before issuing the certificate, ascertain whether such Native Christian is cognizant of the purport and effect of the said notice or certificate, as the case may be, and, if not, shall translate or cause to be translated the notice or certificate to such Native Christian into some language which he understands.

Form of certificate.

24. The certificate to be issued by such Minister shall be in the form contained in the second schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Solemnization of marriage.

25. After the issue of the certificate by the Minister, marriage may be solemnized between the persons therein described according to such form or ceremony as the Minister thinks fit to adopt:

Provided that the marriage be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses besides the Minister.

Certificate void if marriage not

26. Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within two months after the date of the certificate issued

by

solemnized within two months.

by such Minister as aforesaid, such certificate and all proceedings (if any) thereon shall be void,

and no person shall proceed to solemnize the said marriage until new notice has been given and a certificate thereof issued in manner aforesaid.

PART IV.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED BY MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

Marriages when to be registered.

27. All marriages hereafter solemnized in India between persons one or both of whom professes or profess the Christian religion, except marriages solemnized under Part V or Part VI of this Act, shall be registered in manner hereinafter prescribed.

Registration of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of Church of England.

28. Every Clergyman of the Church of England shall keep a register of marriages and shall register therein, according to the tabular form set forth in the third schedule hereto annexed, every marriage which he solemnizes under this Act.

Quarterly returns to Archdeaconry.

29. Every Clergyman of the Church of England shall send four times in every year returns in duplicate, authenticated by his signature, of the entries in the register of marriages solemnized at any place where he has any spiritual charge, to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry to which he is subject, or within the limits of which such place is situate.

Contents of returns.

Such quarterly returns shall contain all the entries of marriages contained in the said register from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of March, from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of June, from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of September, and from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of December, of each year, respectively, and shall be sent by such Clergyman within two weeks from the expiration of each of the quarters above specified.

The

The said Registrar upon receiving the said returns shall send one copy thereof to the [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a].

Registration and returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of Church of Rome.

30. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome shall be registered by the person and according to the form directed in that behalf by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage is solemnized,

and such person shall forward quarterly to the [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a] returns of the entries of all marriages registered by him during the three months next preceding.

Registration and returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of Church of Scotland.

31. Every Clergyman of the Church of Scotland shall keep a register of marriages,

and shall register therein, according to the tabular form set forth in the third schedule hereto annexed, every marriage which he solemnizes under this Act,

and shall forward quarterly to the [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a], through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, returns similar to those prescribed in section 29, of all such marriages.

Certain marriages to be registered in duplicate.

32. Every marriage solemnized by any person who has received episcopal ordination, but who is not a Clergyman of the Church of England, or of the Church of Rome, or by any Minister of Religion licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages, shall immediately after the solemnization thereof, be registered in duplicate by the person solemnizing the same; (that is to say) in a marriage-register-book to be kept by him for that purpose, according to the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, and also in a certificate attached to the marriage-register-book as a counterfoil.

Entries of such marriages to be

33. The entry of such marriage in both the certificate and marriage-register-book shall be signed by the

[a-a] These words were substituted for the original words in ss. 29, 30 and 31 by Act VI of 1896, s. 30, cl. (*b*) [printed, General Acts, 1895-98, Ed. 1899, p. 59].

signed and attested.

the person solemnizing the marriage, and also by the persons married, and shall be attested by two credible witnesses, other than the person solemnizing the marriage, present at its solemnization.

Every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and the number of the certificate shall correspond with that of the entry in the marriage-register-book.

Certificate to be forwarded to Marriage Registrar, copied, and sent to Registrar General.

34. The person solemnizing the marriage shall forthwith separate the certificate from the marriage-register-book and send it, within one month from the time of the solemnization, to the Marriage Registrar of the District in which the marriage was solemnized, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar,

who shall cause such certificate to be copied into a book to be kept by him for that purpose,

and shall send all the certificates which he has received during the month, with such number and signature or initials added thereto as are hereinafter required, to the [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a].

Copies of Certificates to be entered and numbered.

35. Such copies shall be entered in order from the beginning to the end of the said book, and shall bear both the number of the certificate as copied, and also a number to be entered by the Marriage Registrar, indicating the number of the entry of the said copy in the said book, according to the order in which he receives each certificate.

Registrar to add number of entry to certificate, and send to Registrar General.

36. The Marriage Registrar shall also add such last-mentioned number of the entry of the copy in the book to the certificate, with his signature or initials, and shall, at the end of every month, send the same to the [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a].

37. When

[a-a] These words were substituted for the original words in ss. 34 and 36 by Act VI of 1886, s. 30, cl. (*b*) [printed, General Acts, 1885-88, Ed. 1889, p. 59].

(Part IV.—Registration of Marriages solemnized by Ministers of Religion.—Section 37. Part V.—Marriages solemnized by, or in the Presence of, a Marriage Registrar.—Section 38.)

Registration of marriages between Native Christians under Part I or III.

37. When any marriage between Native Christians is solemnized under Part I or Part III of this Act, the person solemnizing the same shall, instead of proceeding in the manner provided by sections 28 to 36, both inclusive, register the marriage in a separate register-book, and shall keep it safely until it is filled, or, if he leave the district in which he solemnized the marriage before the said book is filled, shall make over the same to the person succeeding to his duties in the said district.

Custody and disposal of register-book.

Whoever has the control of the book at the time when it is filled shall send it to the Marriage Registrar of the District, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall send it to the [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a], to be kept by him with the records of his office.

PART V.

Marriages Solemnized by, or in the Presence of, a Marriage Registrar.

Notice of intended marriage before Marriage Registrar.

38. When a marriage is intended to be solemnized by, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar, one of the parties to such marriage shall give notice in writing, in the form contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to any Marriage Registrar of the District within which the parties have dwelt;

or, if the parties dwell in different districts, shall give the like notice to a Marriage Registrar of each district,

and shall state therein the name and surname, and the profession or condition, of each of the parties intending marriage, the dwelling-place of each of them,

[a-a] These words were substituted for the original words by Act VI of 1886, s. 30, cl. (*b*) [printed, General Acts, 1885-88, Ed. 1889, p. 59].

them, the time during which each has dwelt therein, and the place at which the marriage is to be solemnized:

Provided that, if either party has dwelt in the place stated in the notice for more than one month, it may be stated therein that he or she has dwelt there one month and upwards.

Publication of notice.

39. Every Marriage Registrar shall, on receiving any such notice, cause a copy thereof to be affixed in some conspicuous place in his office.

When one of the parties intending marriage is a minor, every Marriage Registrar shall, within twenty-four hours after the receipt by him of the notice of such marriage, send, by post or otherwise, a copy of such notice to each of the other Marriage Registrars (if any) in the same district, who shall likewise affix the copy in some conspicuous place in his own office.

Notice to be filed and copy entered in Marriage Notice Book.

40. The Marriage Registrar shall file all such notices and keep them with the records of his office,

and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of all such notices in a book to be furnished to him for that purpose by the Local Government, and to be called the "Marriage Notice Book";

and the Marriage Notice Book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same.

Certificate of notice given and oath made.

41. If the party by whom the notice was given requests the Marriage Registrar to issue the certificate next hereinafter mentioned, and if one of the parties intending marriage has made oath as hereinafter required, the Marriage Registrar shall issue under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such oath having been made:

Proviso.

Provided—

that no lawful impediment be shown to his satisfaction why such certificate should not issue;

that

that the issue of such certificate has not been forbidden, in manner hereinafter mentioned, by any person authorized in that behalf by this Act;

that four days after the receipt of the notice have expired, and further,

that where, by such oath, it appears that one of the parties intending marriage is a minor, fourteen days after the entry of such notice have expired.

Oath before issue of certificate.

42. The certificate mentioned in section 41 shall not be issued by any Marriage Registrar, until one of the parties intending marriage appears personally before such Marriage Registrar, and makes oath[*]

(*a*) that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or affinity, or other lawful hindrance, to the said marriage, and

(*b*) that both the parties have, or (where they have dwelt in the districts of different Marriage Registrars) that the party making such oath has, had their, his or her usual place of abode within the district of such Marriage Registrar,

and, where either or each of the parties is a minor,

(*c*) that the consent or consents to such marriage required by law has or have been obtained thereto, or that there is no person resident in India authorized to give such consent, as the case may be.

Petition to High Court to order certificate in less than *fourteen* days.

43. When one of the parties intending marriage is a minor, and both such parties are at the time resident in any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and are desirous of being married in less than fourteen days after the entry of such notice as aforesaid, they may apply by petition to a Judge of the High Court, for an order upon the Marriage Registrar to

[*] As to meaning of "oath," see Act I of 1868, s. 2, cl. (*17*), in General Acts, 1867-76, Ed. 1887, p. 18.

to whom the notice of marriage has been given, directing him to issue his certificate before the expiration of the said fourteen days required by section 41.

Order on petition.

And, on sufficient cause being shown, the said Judge may, in his discretion, make an order upon such Marriage Registrar, directing him to issue his certificate at any time to be mentioned in the said order before the expiration of the fourteen days so required.

And the said Marriage Registrar, on receipt of the said order, shall issue his certificate in accordance therewith.

Consent of father or guardian.

44. The provisions of section 19 apply to every marriage under this Part, either of the parties to which is a minor;

Protest against issue of certificate.

and any person whose consent to such marriage would be required thereunder may enter a protest against the issue of the Marriage Registrar's certificate, by writing, at any time before the issue of such certificate, the word "forbidden" opposite to the entry of the notice of such intended marriage in the Marriage Notice Book, and by subscribing thereto his or her name and place of abode, and his or her position with respect to either of the parties, by reason of which he or she is so authorized.

Effect of protest.

When such protest has been entered, no certificate shall issue until the Marriage Registrar has examined into the matter of the protest, and is satisfied that it ought not to obstruct the issue of the certificate for the said marriage, or until the protest be withdrawn by the person who entered it.

Petition where person whose consent is necessary is insane, or unjustly withholds consent.

45. If any person whose consent is necessary to any marriage under this Part is of unsound mind,

or if any such person (other than the father) without just cause withholds his consent to the marriage,

the parties intending marriage may apply by petition

tion, where the person whose consent is necessary is resident within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to a Judge of the High Court, or if he is not resident within any of the said towns, then to the District Judge:

Procedure on petition.

And the said Judge of the High Court, or District Judge, as the case may be, may examine the allegations of the petition in a summary way:

And, if upon examination such marriage appears proper, such Judge of the High Court or District Judge, as the case may be, shall declare the marriage to be a proper marriage.

Such declaration shall be as effectual as if the person whose consent was needed had consented to the marriage;

and, if he has forbidden the issue of the Marriage Registrar's certificate, such certificate shall be issued and the like proceedings may be had under this Part in relation to the marriage as if the issue of such certificate had not been forbidden.

Petition when Marriage Registrar refuses certificate.

46. Whenever a Marriage Registrar refuses to issue a certificate under this Part, either of the parties intending marriage may apply by petition, where the district of such Registrar is within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to a Judge of the High Court, or if such district is not within any of the said towns, then to the District Judge.

Procedure on petition.

The said Judge of the High Court, or District Judge, as the case may be, may examine the allegations of the petition in a summary way, and shall decide thereon.

The decision of such Judge of the High Court or District Judge, as the case may be, shall be final, and the Marriage Registrar to whom the application for the issue of a certificate was originally made shall proceed in accordance therewith.

47. Whenever

Petition when Marriage Registrar in Native State refuses certificate.

47. Whenever a Marriage Registrar resident in any Native State refuses to issue his certificate, either of the parties intending marriage may apply by petition to the Governor General in Council, who shall decide thereon.

Such decision shall be final, and the Marriage Registrar to whom the application was originally made shall proceed in accordance therewith.

Petition when Registrar doubts authority of person forbidding.

48. Whenever a Marriage Registrar, acting under the provisions of section 44, is not satisfied that the person forbidding the issue of the certificate is authorized by law so to do, the said Marriage Registrar shall apply by petition, where his district is within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to a Judge of the High Court, or, if such district be not within any of the said towns, then to the District Judge.

Procedure on petition.

The said petition shall state all the circumstances of the case, and pray for the order and direction of the Court concerning the same,

and the said Judge of the High Court or District Judge, as the case may be, shall examine into the allegations of the petition and the circumstances of the case;

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized by law so to do, such Judge of the High Court or District Judge, as the case may be, shall declare that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized as aforesaid,

and thereupon such certificate shall be issued, and the like proceedings may be had in relation to such marriage as if the issue had not been forbidden.

Reference when Marriage Registrar in Native

Whenever a Marriage Registrar appointed under section 8 to act within any Native State is not satisfied that the person forbidding the issue of the certificate is authorized by law so to do, the said Marriage Registrar

Registrar shall send a statement of all the circumstances of the case, together with all documents relating thereto, to the Governor General in Council. State doubts authority of person forbidding.

If it appears to the Governor General in Council that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized by law so to do, the Governor General in Council shall declare that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized as aforesaid, Procedure on reference.

and thereupon such certificate shall be issued, and the like proceedings may be had in relation to such marriage, as if the issue of the certificate had not been forbidden.

49. Every person entering a protest with the Marriage Registrar, under this Part, against the issue of any certificate, on grounds which such Marriage Registrar, under section 44, or a Judge of the High Court or the District Judge, under section 45 or 46, declares to be frivolous and such as ought not to obstruct the issue of the certificate, shall be liable for the costs of all proceedings in relation thereto and for damages, to be recovered by suit by the person against whose marriage such protest was entered. Liability for frivolous protest against issue of certificate.

50. The certificate to be issued by the Marriage Registrar under the provisions of section 41 shall be in the form contained in the second schedule to this Act annexed or to the like effect, Form of certificate.

and the Local Government shall furnish to every Marriage Registrar a sufficient number of forms of certificate.

51. After the issue of the certificate of the Marriage Registrar, Solemnization of marriage after issue of certificate.

or, where notice is required to be given under this Act to the Marriage Registrars for different districts, after the issue of the certificates of the Marriage Registrars for such districts,

marriage may, if there be no lawful impediment to the

the marriage of the parties described in such certificate or certificates, be solemnized between them, according to such form and ceremony as they think fit to adopt.

But every such marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of some Marriage Registrar (to whom shall be delivered such certificate or certificates as aforesaid), and of two or more credible witnesses besides the Marriage Registrar.

And in some part of the ceremony each of the parties shall declare as follows, or to the like effect:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

And each of the parties shall say to the other as follows or to the like effect:—"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or husband*]."

When marriage not had within two months after notice, new notice required.

52. Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within two months after the copy of the notice has been entered by the Marriage Registrar, as required by section 40, the notice and the certificate, if any, issued thereupon, and all other proceedings thereupon, shall be void;

and no person shall proceed to solemnize the marriage, nor shall any Marriage Registrar enter the same, until new notice has been given, and entry made, and certificate thereof given, at the time and in the manner aforesaid.

Marriage Registrar may ask for particulars to be registered.

53. A Marriage Registrar before whom any marriage is solemnized under this Part may ask of the persons to be married the several particulars required to be registered touching such marriage.

Registration of marriages solemnized under Part V.

54. After the solemnization of any marriage under this Part, the Marriage Registrar present at such solemnization shall forthwith register the marriage in duplicate;

duplicate; that is to say, in a marriage-register-book, according to the form of the fourth schedule hereto annexed, and also in a certificate attached to the marriage-register-book as a counterfoil.

The entry of such marriage in both the certificate and the marriage-register-book shall be signed by the person by or before whom the marriage has been solemnized, if there be any such person, and by the Marriage Registrar present at such marriage, whether or not it is solemnized by him, and also by the parties married, and attested by two credible witnesses other than the Marriage Registrar and person solemnizing the marriage.

Every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and the number of the certificate shall correspond with that of the entry in the marriage-register-book.

Certificates to be sent monthly to Registrar General.

55. The Marriage Registrar shall forthwith separate the certificate from the marriage-register-book and send it, at the end of every month, to the [a] Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a].

Custody of register-book.

The Marriage Registrar shall keep safely the said register-book until it is filled, and shall then send it to the [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a], to be kept by him with the records of his office.

Officers to whom Registrars in Native States shall send certificates.

56. The Marriage Registrars in Native States shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 to such officers as the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoints in this behalf.

Registrars to ascertain that notice and certificate are understood by Native Christians.

57. When any Native Christian about to be married gives a notice of marriage, or applies for a certificate from a Marriage Registrar, such Marriage Registrar shall ascertain whether the said Native Christian understands the English language, and, if he does

[a-a] These words were substituted for the original words by Act VI of 1880, s. 30, sch. (*b*) [printed, General Acts, 1865-84, Ed. 1889, p. 55].

does not, the Marriage Registrar shall translate, or cause to be translated, such notice or certificate, or both of them, as the case may be, to such Native Christian into a language which he understands;

or the Marriage Registrar shall otherwise ascertain whether the Native Christian is cognizant of the purport and effect of the said notice and certificate.

Native Christians to be made to understand declarations.

58. When any Native Christian is married under the provisions of this Part, the person solemnizing the marriage shall ascertain whether such Native Christian understands the English language, and, if he does not, the person solemnizing the marriage shall, at the time of the solemnization, translate, or cause to be translated, to such Native Christian, into a language which he understands, the declarations made at such marriage in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Registration of marriages between Native Christians.

59. The registration of marriages between Native Christians under this Part shall be made in conformity with the rules laid down in section 37 (so far as they are applicable), and not otherwise.

PART VI.

MARRIAGE OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

On what conditions marriages of Native Christians may be certified.

60. Every marriage between Native Christians applying for a certificate shall, without the preliminary notice required under Part III, be certified under this Part, if the following conditions be fulfilled, and not otherwise:—

(1) the age of the man intending to be married shall exceed sixteen years, and the age of the woman intending to be married shall exceed thirteen years:

(2) neither of the persons intending to be married shall have a wife or husband still living:

(3) in

(3) in the presence of a person licensed under section 9, and of at least two credible witnesses other than such person, each of the parties shall say to the other—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, in the presence of Almighty God, and in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or husband*]" or words to the like effect :

Provided that no marriage shall be certified under this Part when either of the parties intending to be married has not completed his or her eighteenth year, unless such consent as is mentioned in section 19 has been given to the intended marriage, or unless it appears that there is no person living authorized to give such consent.

Grant of certificate.

61. When, in respect to any marriage solemnized under this Part, the conditions prescribed in section 60 have been fulfilled, the person licensed as aforesaid, in whose presence the said declaration has been made, shall, on the application of either of the parties to such marriage, and on the payment of a fee of four annas, grant a certificate of the marriage.

The certificate shall be signed by such licensed person, and shall be received in any suit touching the validity of such marriage as conclusive proof of its having been performed.

Keeping of register-book and deposit of extracts therefrom with Registrar General.

[*] **62.** (*1*) Every person licensed under section 9 shall keep in English, or in the vernacular language in ordinary use in the district or State in which the marriage was solemnized, and in such form as the Local Government by which he was licensed may from time to time prescribe, a register-book of all marriages solemnized under this Part in his presence, and shall deposit in the office of the Registrar General of

[*] This section was substituted for the original s. 62 by Act II of 1891, s. 4 (*1*).

of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under the administration of the said Local Government, in such form and at such intervals as that Government may prescribe, true and duly authenticated extracts from his register-book of all entries made therein since the last of those intervals.

(*2*) Where the person keeping the register-book was licensed as regards a Native State by the Governor General in Council, references in sub-section (*1*) to the Local Government therein mentioned shall be read as references to the Local Government to whose Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages certified copies of entries in registers of births and deaths are for the time being required to be sent under section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.[a] VI of 1886.

Searches in register-book and copies of entries

63. Every person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage, and keeping a marriage-register-book under section 62, shall, at all reasonable times, allow search to be made in such book, and shall, on payment of the proper fee, give a copy, certified under his hand, of any entry therein.

Books in which marriages of Native Christians under Part I or Part III are registered.

64. The provisions of sections 62 and 63, as to the form of the register-book, depositing extracts therefrom, allowing searches thereof, and giving copies of the entries therein, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the books kept under section 37.

Part VI not to apply to Roman Catholics. Saving of certain marriages.

65. This Part of this Act, except so much of sections 62 and 63 as are referred to in section 64, shall not apply to marriages between Roman Catholics. But nothing herein contained shall invalidate any marriage celebrated between Roman Catholics under the provisions of Part V of Act No. XXV of 1864,[b] previous to the twenty-third day of February, 1865.

PART VII.

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[a] Printed, General Acts, 1885-88, Ed. 1889, p. 57.
[b] Act XXV of 1864 was repealed by Act V of 1865.

PART VII.

PENALTIES.

False oath, declaration, notice or certificate for procuring marriage.

[a]66. Whoever, for the purpose of procuring a marriage or license of marriage, intentionally,—

(*a*) where an oath or declaration is required by this Act, or by any rule or custom of a Church according to the rites and ceremonies of which a marriage is intended to be solemnized, such Church being the Church of England or of Scotland or of Rome, makes a false oath or declaration, or,

(*b*) where a notice or certificate is required by this Act, signs a false notice or certificate,

shall be deemed to have committed the offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code[b] with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and, at the discretion of the Court, with fine.

XLV of 1860.

Forbidding, by false personation, issue of certificate by Marriage Registrar.

67. Whoever forbids the issue, by a Marriage Registrar, of a certificate, by falsely representing himself to be a person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, knowing or believing such representation to be false, or not having reason to believe it to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in section 205 of the Indian Penal Code[b].

XLV of 1860.

Solemnizing marriage without due authority.

[c]68. Whoever, not being authorized by section 5 of this Act to solemnize marriages, solemnizes or professes to solemnize, in the absence of a Marriage Registrar of the district in which the ceremony takes place, a marriage between persons one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians, shall be punished

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[a] This section was substituted for the original s. 66 by Act II of 1891, s. 5.

[b] For Act XLV of 1860 see the revised edition as modified up to the 1st August, 1890, published by the Legislative Department.

[c] This section was substituted for the original s. 68 by Act II of 1891, s. 6.

punished with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, or (in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or upwards) with transportation for a term of not less than seven years, and not exceeding ten years,

or, if the offender is an European or American, with penal servitude according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1855[a] (*to substitute penal servitude for the punishment of transportation in respect of European and American convicts,*[b]

and shall also be liable to fine.

Solemnizing marriage out of proper time, or without witnesses.

69. Whoever knowingly and wilfully solemnizes a marriage between persons one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians, at any time other than between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening, or in the absence of at least two credible witnesses other than the person solemnizing the marriage, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Saving of marriages solemnized under special license.

This section does not apply to marriages solemnized under special licenses granted by the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or by his Commissary, nor to marriages performed between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, when he has received the general or special license in that behalf mentioned in section 10.

[c]Nor does this section apply to marriages solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Church of Scotland[c].

Solemnizing, without notice or within fourteen days after notice, marriage with minor;

70. Any Minister of Religion licensed to solemnize marriages under this Act, who, without a notice in writing, or, when one of the parties to the marriage is a minor, and the required consent of the parents or guardians to such marriage has not been obtained, within

[a] Printed, General Acts, 1834-66, Ed. 1887, p. 98.
[b] Words repealed by Act XII of 1891 are omitted.
[c-c] Added by Act II of 1891, s. 7.

within fourteen days after the receipt by him of notice of such marriage, knowingly and wilfully solemnizes a marriage under Part III, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Issuing certificate, or marrying, without publication of notice.

71. A Marriage Registrar under this Act, who commits any of the following offences:—

(1) knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate for marriage, or solemnizes any marriage, without publishing the notice of such marriage as directed by this Act;

marrying after expiry of notice,

[*] (2) after the expiration of two months after the copy of the notice has been entered as required by section 40 in respect of any marriage, solemnizes such marriage;

solemnizing marriage with minor within fourteen days, without authority of Court, or without sending copy of notice,

(3) solemnizes, without an order of a competent Court authorizing him to do so, any marriage, when one of the parties is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of the notice of such marriage, or without sending, by the post or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the District if there be more Marriage Registrars of the District than one, and if he himself be not the Senior Marriage Registrar;

issuing certificate against authorized prohibition.

(4) issues any certificate the issue of which has been prohibited, as in this Act provided, by any person authorized to prohibit the issue thereof,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Issuing certificate after expiry of notice, or, in case of minor, within

72. Any Marriage Registrar knowingly and wilfully issuing any certificate for marriage after the expiration

[*] This clause was substituted for the original cl (2) of s. 71 by Act II of 1891, s 8 (*1*).

fourteen days after notice, or against authorized prohibition.

expiration of [a] two months [a]after the notice has been entered by him as aforesaid,

or knowingly and wilfully issuing, without the order of a competent Court authorizing him so to do, any certificate for marriage, where one of the parties intending marriage is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the entry of such notice, or any certificate the issue of which has been forbidden as aforesaid by any person authorized in this behalf,

shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code. [b] XLV of 1860.

Persons authorized to solemnize marriage (other than Clergy of Churches of England, Scotland or Rome),

73. Whoever, being authorized under this Act to solemnize a marriage,

and not being a Clergyman of the Church of England, solemnizing a marriage after due publication of banns, or under a license from the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or a Surrogate duly authorized in that behalf,

or, not being a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of that church,

or, not being a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, solemnizing a marriage according to the rites, rules, ceremonies and customs of that church,

issuing certificate, or marrying, without publishing notice, or after expiry of certificate;

knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate for marriage under this Act, or solemnizes any marriage between such persons as aforesaid, without publishing, or causing to be affixed, the notice of such marriage as directed in Part III of this Act, or after the expiration of two months after the certificate has been issued by him:

issuing certificate for, or solemnizing, marriage with minor, within fourteen days after notice;

or knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate for marriage, or solemnizes a marriage between such persons when one of the persons intending marriage is

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[a-a] These words were substituted for the original words by Act II of 1891, s. 8 (2).

[b] For Act XLV of 1860 see the revised edition as modified up to 1st August, 1890, published by the Legislative Department.

is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of notice of such marriage, or without sending, by the post or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the District:

issuing certificate authorizedly forbidden;

or knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate the issue of which has been forbidden, under this Act, by any person authorized to forbid the issue;

solemnizing marriage authorizedly forbidden.

or knowingly and wilfully solemnizes any marriage forbidden by any person authorized to forbid the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Unlicensed person granting certificate pretending to be licensed.

74. Whoever, not being licensed to grant a certificate of marriage under Part VI of this Act, grants such certificate intending thereby to make it appear that he is so licensed, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

[a] Whoever, being licensed to grant certificates of marriage under Part VI of this Act, without just cause refuses, or wilfully neglects or omits, to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by that Part shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees[a].

Destroying or falsifying register-books.

75. Whoever, by himself or another, wilfully destroys or injures any register-book or the counterfoil certificates thereof, or any part thereof, or any authenticated extract therefrom,

or falsely makes or counterfeits any part of such register-book or counterfoil certificates,

or wilfully inserts any false entry in any such register-book or counterfoil certificate or authenticated extract,

shall

[a-a] Added by Act II of 1891, s. 9.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Limitation of prosecutions under Act.

76. The prosecution for every offence punishable under this Act shall be commenced within two years after the offence is committed.

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

What matters need not be proved in respect of marriage in accordance with Act.

77. Whenever any marriage has been solemnized in accordance with the provisions of sections 4 and 5, it shall not be void merely on account of any irregularity in respect of any of the following matters, namely:—

(1) any statement made in regard to the dwelling of the persons married, or to the consent of any person whose consent to such marriage is required by law:

(2) the notice of the marriage:

(3) the certificate or translation thereof:

(4) the time and place at which the marriage has been solemnized:

(5) the registration of the marriage.

Correction of errors

78. Every person charged with the duty of registering any marriage, who discovers any error in the form or substance of any such entry, may, within one month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, correct the error, by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry, and add thereto the date of such correction, and such person shall make the like marginal entry in the certificate thereof.

And every entry made under this section shall be attested

attested by the witnesses in whose presence it was made.

And, in case such certificate has been already sent to the [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages,[a] such person shall make and send in like manner a separate certificate of the original erroneous entry, and of the marginal correction therein made.

Searches and copies of entries.

79. Every person solemnizing a marriage under this Act, and hereby required to register the same,

and every Marriage Registrar or [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a] having the custody for the time being of any register of marriages, or of any certificate, or duplicate or copies of certificate, under this Act,

shall, on payment of the proper fees, at all reasonable times, allow searches to be made in such register, or for such certificate, or duplicate, or copies, and give a copy under his hand of any entry in the same.

Certified copy of entry in marriage-register, &c., to be evidence.

80. Every certified copy, purporting to be signed by the person entrusted under this Act with the custody of any marriage-register or certificate, or duplicate, required to be kept or delivered under this Act, of any entry of a marriage in such register, or of any such certificate or duplicate, shall be received as evidence of the marriage purporting to be so entered, or of the facts purporting to be so certified therein, without further proof of such register or certificate or duplicate, or of any entry therein, respectively, or of such copy.

Sending certificates of certain marriages to Secretary of State for India.

81. The [a]Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages[a] and the officers appointed under section 56 shall, at the end of every quarter in each year, select, from the certificates of marriages forwarded to them respectively during such quarter, the certificates of the marriages of which the Governor General in Council may desire that evidence shall be transmitted to England,

and

[a-a] These words were substituted for the original words in ss. 78, 79 and 81 by Act VI of 1880, s. 30, sch. (*b*) [printed, General Acts, 1868-88, Ed. 1889, p. 59].

and shall send the same certificates, signed by them respectively, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Secretary of State for India and delivered to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages [*]in England[*]:

Provided that, in the case of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the said certificates shall be forwarded by such Governments respectively directly to the Secretary of State for India.

Local Government to prescribe fees.

82. Fees shall be chargeable under this Act for—

receiving and publishing notices of marriages;

issuing certificates of marriage by Marriage Registrars, and registering marriages by the same;

entering protests against, or prohibitions of, the issue of marriage certificates by the said Registrars;

searching register-books or certificates, or duplicates or copies thereof;

giving copies of entries in the same under sections 63 and 79.

The Local Government shall fix the amount of such fees respectively,

and may from time to time vary or remit them either generally or in special cases, as to it may seem fit.

Power to make rules.

83. The Local Government may make rules in regard to the disposal of the fees mentioned in section 82, the supply of register-books, and the preparation and submission of returns of marriages solemnized under this Act.

Power to prescribe fees and rules for Native States.

84. The powers conferred on the Local Government by sections 82 and 83 may, so far as regards Native States, be exercised by the Governor General in Council.

85. The

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[*] Added by Act VI of 1886, s. 30, cl. (*d*) [printed, General Acts, 1885-88, Ed. 1889, p. 59].

Power to declare who shall be District Judge.

85. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare who shall, in any place to which this Act applies, be deemed to be the District Judge.

Powers to delegate functions under this Act of Governor General in Council.

86. The powers and functions given by this Act to the Governor General in Council may be delegated to and exercised by such officers as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints in this behalf.

And all such powers and functions may be exercised, as regards Native States [*]situate within or bordering on[*] the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, by the Governors in Council of those Presidencies respectively.

Saving of Consular marriages.

87. Nothing in this Act applies to any marriage performed by any Minister, Consul or Consular Agent between subjects of the State which he represents and according to the laws of such State.

Non-validation of marriages within prohibited degrees.

88. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to validate any marriage which the personal law applicable to either of the parties forbids him or her to enter into.

SCHEDULE I.

[*-*] These words were substituted for the original words by Act II of 1891, s. 10, with effect from the passing of Act XV of 1872.

(Schedule I.—Notice of Marriage.)

SCHEDULE I.

(See sections 12 and 38.)

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To a Minister [*or* Registrar] of

I hereby give you notice that a marriage is intended to be had, within three calendar months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say) :

Names.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Age.	Dwelling-place.	Length of residence.	Church, chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnised.	District in which the other party resides, when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	*16, Clive Street.*	*23 days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	*20, Hastings Street.*	*More than a month.*		

Witness my hand, this day of *seventy-two.*

(*Signed*) *JAMES SMITH.*

[The *italics* in this schedule are to be filled up, as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another district.]

SCHEDULE II.

(Schedule II.—Certificate of Receipt of Notice.)

SCHEDULE II.

(See sections 24 and 50.)

CERTIFICATE OF RECEIPT OF NOTICE.

I,
do hereby certify that, on the day of , notice was duly entered in my Marriage Notice Book of the marriage intended between the parties therein named and described, delivered under the hand of
one of the parties (that is to say) :—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Age.	Dwelling-place.	Length of residence.	Church, chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides, when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	*16, Clive Street.*	*23 days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	*20, Hastings Street.*	*More than a month.*		

and that the declaration required by section 17 or 41 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, has been duly made by the said (*James Smith*). XV of 1872.

Date of notice entered
Date of certificate given
} The issue of this certificate has not been prohibited by any person authorized to forbid the issue thereof.

Witness my hand, this day of *seventy-two.*

(*Signed*)

This certificate will be void, unless the marriage is solemnized on or before the day of

[The *italics* in the schedule are to be filled up, as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another district.]

SCHEDULE III.

(Schedule III.—Form of Register of Marriages.)

SCHEDULE III.

(See sections 28 and 31[*].)

FORM OF REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.

Quarterly Returns

of

MARRIAGES

for

The Archdeaconry of ... { *Calcutta.* / *Madras.* / *Bombay.* }

I,_____, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* } do hereby certify that the annexed are correct copies of the originals and Official Quarterly Returns of Marriage within the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* } as made and transmitted to me for the quarter commencing the day of ending the day of in the year of Our Lord

[*Signature of Registrar.*]

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta.* / *Madras.* / *Bombay.* }

MARRIAGES solemnized at { *Allahabad,* / *Barrackpore,* / *Bareilly,* / *Calcutta, &c., &c.* }

When Married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.	By banns or license.	Signatures of the parties.	Signatures of two or more witnesses present.	Signature of the person solemnizing the marriage.
Year.	Month.	Day.	Christian.	Surname.									

[*] This reference was substituted for the original reference by Act XII of 1891.

SCHEDULE IV.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See sections 32 and 54.)

MARRIAGE REGISTER BOOK.

Number.	When Married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
	Day.	Month.	Year.	Christian name.	Surname.					
1				*James*	*White*	*26 years*	*Widower*	*Carpenter*	*Agra*	*William White*
				Martha	*Duncan*	*17 years*	*Spinster*	.....	*Agra*	*John Duncan.*

Married in the

This marriage was solemnized between us { *James White,* / *Martha Duncan,* } in the presence of us { *John Smith,* / *John Green.* }

Christian Marriage.

(Schedule IV.—Certificate of Marriage.)

Certificate of Marriage.

Number.	When Married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
	Day.	Month.	Year.	Christian name.	Surname.					
1				*James*	*White*	*26 years*	*Widower*	*Carpenter*	*Agra*	*William White.*
				Martha	*Duncan*	*17 years*	*Spinster*	.....	*Agra*	*John Duncan.*

Married in the

This marriage was solemnized between us { *James White,* / *Martha Duncan,* } in the presence of us { *John Smith,* / *John Green.* }

SCHEDULE V.

(See section 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Statute 58 Geo. 3, cap. 84.	An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain marriages had and solemnised within the British territories in India.	The whole.
Statute 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 40.	An Act for Marriages in India	The whole.
Act No. V of 1852	An Act for giving effect to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for Marriages in India."	So much as has not been repealed.
Act No. V of 1865	The Indian Marriage Act, 1865	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the Straits Settlements.
Act No. XXII of 1866.	An Act to extend the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimungerry and Aurungabad.	The whole.

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